

SUNDAY ADVERTISER

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EDITOR

SUNDAY

APRIL 19

THE LESSON OF EASTER.

It is now generally conceded that the forty days of Lent observed by certain of the Christian churches have an effect that justifies such observance. In the great cities meetings have been held in the business centers, at the hour of noon, when great moral and spiritual questions have been discussed. These were attended by men who took the time from the cares of business to think of the needs of humanity and of their obligations to the world.

Women have rested in their intemperate pursuit of selfish pleasures and have turned their energies to deeds of charity and acts of mercy.

During all this interval the attention of the Christian world has been concentrated upon the supreme act of self-sacrifice, wherein the founder of the Christian religion sealed the compact of the redemption. The Christian churches have been studying in the story of the temptation, the betrayal, the agony in Gethsemane, the trial and the crucifixion, a lesson of supreme self-abnegation, and even the most indifferent must have profited thereby.

It is a remarkable fact that, where twenty years ago many of the Christian churches looked askance at a formal recognition of Lent, and of Good Friday, each succeeding year sees the spirit widening, which moves them to come together at the recurrence of such penitential seasons. Good Friday is now almost universally observed by the closing of places of business, by union services, and the celebration of communion.

Upon thousands of men and women, of many differing creeds, "who profess and call themselves Christians," the sun rose this morning to find them reconsecrated to a renewed sense of righteousness and duty. The spirit has been touched, the heart softened by the contemplation of sacred things, by dwelling upon ideas far removed from the sordid interests of everyday life.

With this, is the renewed hope, the lesson of life revived, which, elsewhere, is intensified by the return of spring. Here, although this special emphasis may be lacking, the sense of renewal is also felt in the lengthening days and in the richer profusion of vegetation and flowers which greet the return of the sacred festival.

The special prayers, the anthems, the lessons, uttered and sung throughout Christendom—upon ships at sea, in far-off islands, in the towns and cities and hamlets of all civilized countries—will dwell upon the triumph of immortality over death, pointing to the final redemption of the race, when Christianity in its highest sense shall be accepted and practiced by humanity.

Each succeeding Easter sees the differing creeds drawing closer together, and it forecasts the ultimate realization of universal brotherhood, whose hopes shall be centered in religious faith that shall be vital and enduring.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.

This year's convention of the National Education Association will be held in Cleveland, Ohio, June 29 to July 3. A round-trip rate of \$72.50 to Chicago and return to San Francisco has been secured. Going one way by one of the northern routes is \$15.00 extra. It is expected that an equally favorable rate will be secured between Chicago and Cleveland.

Cleveland has many attractions as a teachers' convention city. In the city itself are thirty colleges and professional schools, six high schools, seventy-five grammar schools, and fifty private schools. The State of Ohio is dotted with schools and colleges. The summer school at Chautauqua will open July 4. It has a program of 200 courses, in addition to lectures, concerts, addresses and entertainments.

At Cleveland one of the features will be the visit of six thousand Indian educators to the convention. Through the instrumentality of James A. Garfield, a Cleveland man, this large number of Indian teachers and pupils will be present to demonstrate the progress in Indian education.

Pamphlets telling all about the convention, hotel accommodations, and Cleveland attractions have been placed at the Promotion rooms, where they may be had by those interested, as long as they last. Further information will be given to inquirers by A. F. Griffiths, Hawaii's representative on the H. E. A. Board of Directors.

As the Advertiser was the first to suggest Henry E. Cooper for mayor, and as the choice of J. P. Cooke would be acceptable to it as Republican manager, it sees no reason why the proffer of those names, if made sincerely, should not tend to unite the party in the coming campaign.

How to Catch Rats

Marine Hospital Service.

Rats are to be found wherever there is an abundant food supply for them. Therefore the best places to trap rats are slaughter houses, meat markets, chicken houses, in and around garbage cans and places where garbage is usually placed. If the rat is deprived of this food supply it will be attracted by the bait in the trap and thus enter the trap.

The large nineteen-inch French wire cage trap has given good results where rats are plentiful. It should be made of stiff, heavy wire and well reinforced, as a large, strong rat will force his head between the wires of a weak trap and thus escape. Before setting, the lever on the trap should be tested to see that it works properly. The trap should be placed on a hard surface, with the rear end a little higher than the entrance, so that the trap will close promptly. When setting the trap in an open place it should be fastened to a board on which about an inch of soft dirt has been spread. Place the trap where rats usually go for food or in a runway, and disturb the surroundings as little as possible. It is sometimes well to place the trap near dripping water, as the rats may go there to drink. If the trap is set in hay, straw or wood it should be covered (with the exception of the entrance) with the same material. When this is not possible it should be covered with a piece of sacking, or placed in a dark corner beneath the floors. When setting the traps in the sewer a dry place should be chosen.

The rat is more or less of an epicure, therefore the bait should be changed at frequent intervals. In a meat market vegetables are the best bait, while in a location where vegetables are plentiful fresh liver and fish heads or a little grain are best. The following may be suggested as good bait to be used: Fish, fish heads, raw meat, cheese, smoked fish, fresh liver, cooked corned beef, fried bacon, pine nuts, apples, carrots and corn. When trapping in chicken yards a small chick or duckling is a remarkably good bait. When a large number of rats are caught in one trap search for the female rat and leave her alive in the trap, as she may call in the young or the males. The bait should be fastened to the inner side of the top of the trap with a piece of fine wire, so that the first rat that goes in cannot force the bait underneath the pan and thus prevent the entrance of other rats. A few grains of barley should be scattered near the entrance of the trap and a small piece of cheese or meat fastened to the pan with a bit of wire. It is often well to touch the pan with a feather which has been dipped in oil of anise or oil of rhodium. The trap should be smoked with a piece of burning newspaper to take away the smell of human hands or of rats which have been caught in the trap. Do not handle the trap after burning it out. When trapping in a neighborhood where rats are known to exist the traps should not be moved for three or four days unless they have rats in them, as it is well for the rats to become accustomed to seeing the traps and thus careless about entering them. It is not wise to kill rats where they are caught, as the squealing may frighten away the other rats.

Snap or spring traps are best for use in houses and stores, with the exception of fish and meat markets. Snap traps are best for use in runways and on beams and shelves. It is sometimes well to disguise the trap by covering its floor with a little sawdust or dirt. The traps should first be tested to see that they work properly and that the staples are secure. New traps should be smoked or stained to render them of an inconspicuous color.

The bait should consist of some firm material, such as fried bacon or tough meat, and should be tied on so that the rat will be obliged to pull on it and thus spring the trap. The trap should be placed in a corner or close to the wall on a flat, hard surface in order that the rat cannot spring it with his tail or by walking on it.

In warehouses and granaries large numbers of rats may frequently be trapped by using a barrel or garbage can having a metal top which is carefully balanced. A large piece of strong cheese is placed in the middle of the cover and a plank laid from the floor to the edge of the barrel. The rat runs up the plank and on the smooth metallic lid, which tips, precipitating the rat into the barrel.

THE BYS TANDER



Federal Aid Wanted.
Robbing the Grave.
The Wicked Achi.
Defacing Nature.
Import Some Birds.
The Rattiest of All.
A Doughnutter Exposed.
Lei Market Cornered.

The Chamber of Commerce is out for Federal aid in local sanitation, in which policy the town will support it warmly. Yet, but for the man it lately urged upon the Governor for President of the Board of Health, the Marine Hospital Service would have been in charge here long ago. Dr. Wyman offered to take hold of Honolulu if he could be assured that people here would not look upon the act as an invasion of local rights. Governor Carter assured him that he would be welcome, but Dr. Wyman wanted to hear from the Territorial Board of Health. He heard. Pinkham turned him down. What the latter's alleged reasons were, I don't know; but, being acquainted with the man, I am certain that his motives were personal. He wanted to keep on handling the money and staying in the public eye. To drop behind Cofer would dim his chances for being Governor some day. To drop behind Cofer would dim his to pay our sanitation bills kept out, and, thanks to Pinkham, we went on paying them ourselves. Great economy this, but it was in line with everything Pinkham did. No costlier man ever occupied the chair of the Board of Health than he; no better financial investment was ever made by the Territory, in the sphere of administration, than that of getting rid of him.

The Star, which has discovered that the convention the other day was the nominating convention, emits this brilliant spark:

Political discussion of L. E. Pinkham for mayor and A. M. Brown for sheriff is, of course, mere gossip at this stage of the game. But probably Macbeth was not more terrified by the irrepressible Banquo than Honolulu's morning newspaper by even the discussion of such possibilities. As for the campaign—well, we might have to handle some of our newspapers with tongs.

Discussion of this sort is largely confined to Cunha alley. As for the "terrifying" aspects of the case, I am quite of the idea that they are far more deeply branded upon the party than upon the good government portion of the press.

And again. Observe this falling Star:

A lot of quiet work is being done by Achi and his lieutenants to organize a little Achi machine with which the other parties may have to reckon. Achi's pet notions appear to be to get revenge on the Advertiser and to insert a knife as deeply as possible into the political frame of Charley Hustace. "I have helped the Republicans every campaign," said the politically industrious Achi, "and all I got was abuse from the Advertiser. I want to go into the next Republican convention and force it to name a ticket at the dictation of the Advertiser. Then see how many on the ticket would win. The party couldn't have won before without me, and it cannot elect anyone now."

My notion is that the Advertiser has always treated Mr. Achi with cheerful persiflage. He has been a scenic delight to it, and is yet. Abuse? Never! Who could possibly abuse the comedian of local politics, the creator of hula, hula tickets, the organizer of the people who never work, if they can help it, into a Labor party? Between the Advertiser and Charley Achi is nothing but a broad smile on the one side and a most humor-inciting performance on the other.

If it is true that the delicious Mr. Achi means to force the Republican nominating convention to name a ticket "at the dictation of the Advertiser," he will have to do all the dictating. The Advertiser never urged a ticket on a nominating convention in its life, and is not likely to do so now, either directly or through an Achi proxy.

Her Majesty, a lover of nature as she is, could hardly have anticipated that her lease of land up the Nuuanu stream to Japanese would lead to the defacement of the scenery there. Just at that point is a rocky, fern-grown chasm, with as lovely a waterfall as the eye could seek for its balm and solace. It is a place of native legends, a resting spot for old Hawaiians who like to dream there of the old days and, if left intact, it will surely be the gem of the projected Nuuanu park. But the Japanese lessees want the place for a quarry, and propose to dig into the sides of the chasm and perhaps into the abutment of the falls itself. If allowed to go on, one of the show places of the town may be eclipsed.

I am inclined to think that the law we have for the protection of natural scenery from the sign-painter ought to be strengthened so as to protect it from the quarryman. Either all cascades, glens, pools and striking configurations of landscape should be specifically set apart in the safeguards of the law or no permits for quarrying should be granted without the assent of the Park Commission.

Don't you wish we had more harbor and river birds? The snowy cranes and scarlet flamingoes that used to tempt tourists to Florida, and the stately

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Jew in World's History

A few months ago Jacob H. Schiff, the distinguished New York Jewish banker, counseled the people of his race to look upon this country as their own, rather than as a mere temporary shelter. This excellent advice seems to have been founded on something more than even sound judgment and patriotism. According to an able and exhaustive statistical record of Jewish achievements in the world's history, America's debt to the Jew is greater than has been supposed. Dr. Madison C. Peters, the distinguished clergyman and author, of New York city, who has made himself something of a historian of the Israelitish race, is the author of a book wherein he proves that but for a Spanish Jew America would not have been discovered by Columbus, or at least that the discovery would have been delayed for many years, and might have been made by a mariner flying other than the Spanish flag.

According to this curious story, Columbus, after exhausting every means of securing financial backing for his daring voyage of discovery, and having been dismissed by Isabella, his last resource, was recalled by Isabella at the instigation of Luis Santangel, a Spanish Marino, or secret Jew, who advanced 17,000 ducats from the treasury of Aragon, of which he was the comptroller general. This contradicts the pretty story that Isabella pawned the crown jewels. The crews of the three caravels were recruited chiefly from the Spanish jails, as free men were willing to risk their lives on the voyage were scarce. The jails were filled with the members of the persecuted Jewish race, to whom it was no disgrace that they were in prison. Dr. Peters proves that one out of every four of the men who discovered America under Columbus was a Jew.

While this is only a single instance of the Jew's influence upon the world's history, it is one of the most interesting. If Jews were here at the beginning, and have been here ever since and occupy a commanding position in the varied forms of the nation's life, the part they have played has been a material part of the country's growth and progress, and they certainly are entitled to regard it as their country and their permanent abiding place.

Commercial News

By Charles L. Rhodes.

Though the quotation for 96 degree centrifugals is a little lower than the highest point reached during the week, the stock market closes strong, with prices quite up to the highest prevailing, except in one or two stocks where the offerings were affected by the usual dullness following a holiday near the end of the week. Fifty shares of Ewa was reported on the exchange yesterday as sold between boards at \$27.50, but the quotation on the Board was \$27 bid, \$27.50 asked. Oahu remains firm at \$27.75, with \$28 asked. Onomea is strong, the bidding advancing yesterday from \$31 to \$32, with the last sale at \$27.75. But the advancing bids have as yet brought out no sellers. Onomea paid 27 per cent. on its capital last year with sugar averaging about \$75 a ton gross.

There was a sale of ten shares of Hawaiian Agricultural at \$185 reported on the Board yesterday, though the bid quotation remains at \$180. The stock is considered strong. McBryde seems to have recovered from the slight reaction it suffered, and under the stimulus of large crop prospects and success in its litigation with Koloa, is strong at \$4 bid and \$4.50 asked. Olua is strengthening under the prospects of a large crop. Paauhau shows a slightly upward tendency. Pioneer is gradually advancing, with prospects of an increased dividend. Waimanalo is another plantation where an increased dividend is expected, and which is strong in consequence, with no sellers, though \$170 are bid. For Kahuku \$30 is bid. Kahuku will either increase its dividends or carry a large reserve for the redemption of bonds. The indications at present are that the latter will be done. Hawaiian Sugar is another plantation which it is felt should either increase its dividends or redeem more bonds.

INTEREST IN WAIALUA.

An immense amount of interest is centered in Waialua. Waialua has never paid a dividend, but it is believed to be almost certain that it will begin, probably with June, though the amount of the dividend is a matter of speculation with outsiders. The original estimate of the crop was 28,000 tons. Something like two-fifths of the crop has been manufactured, and it has so overrun the basis of estimate in quantity and quality that it has brought the present estimate up to 30,000 tons, and it is believed that even this may be overrun to the extent of a thousand or fifteen hundred tons. The debit balance of the plantation December 31 was in round numbers \$91,000. Up to March 31, something like 12,500 tons had been manufactured, of which about 5500 tons had been shipped. Roughly estimating these on the basis of quotations as they have advanced, would give a credit balance at the end of March of approximately \$95,000. On this basis it is believed that dividends at the rate of six per cent. per annum can be paid beginning with June, and still leave an abundant reserve to carry on operating expenses for the next crop. Waialua is a plantation of which much was expected, and there is a decidedly optimistic sentiment now that expectations will be realized.

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Small Talks

JOHN SMITH—The place to be when the fleet comes in is Diamond Head road.

S. A. DUKE—A man can talk all he pleases, but he can't describe the volcano.

DICK O'MEARA—I saw Dick Sullivan in San Francisco; he is matched to fight Kyle Whitney again.

EBEN P. LOW—The Atkinson Park will be much appreciated by the fleet; it is so handy to the waterfront.

JOE COHEN—I'm going to the Coast early in May to secure theatrical attractions in readiness for the coming of the fleet.

CHAS. R. FRAZIER—Mainland firms are writing to me about special advertising to be placed in Honolulu during the visit of the fleet.

JOE COHEN—Yes, sir, Pinkham will be Mayor. And another thing: We ought to form a Liberty League to offset the Civic Federation.

CHARLEY REEVES—From what I can see there should be no difficulty in obtaining a membership of sixty or seventy for the proposed fishing club.

W. H. MCINERNEY—The South Coast Yacht Club have decided to extend the closing of entries for the transpacific yacht race to the end of this month.

CAPTAIN LLEWELLYN—I think I am one of the few merchant mariners who has ever had the honor of being saluted by a fleet of seventeen warships.

CAPTAIN JORGENSEN—Lumber is so low on the Coast now that it is only by the most careful selection and grading of logs that the mills can make any money.

CAPTAIN WALLACE—Some of the troops who were at Camp McKinley last year have been ordered to the Treadwell mines, Alaska, to keep the striking miners in check.

S. A. DUKE—I am able now to make a comparison between a Democratic primary campaign in Arkansas and the surroundings of the Kilauea Volcano—they are both full of hot air.

S. P. CORREA—The opening of the Riverside Baseball League this year promises to surpass any other of previous years. I expect the biggest crowd on the opening day, which will take place on the 26th inst.

THE YOUNG BARBER—Change the parting of your hair once in a while or you will have a highway where no hair will grow. Don't clip your hair close to the scalp or you will lose it. A boy can stand that sort of thing, but a man can't. It helps to preserve the hair to trim it once a fortnight.

ALOY SOONG—Five members of the Chinese Students' Alliance leave Honolulu this fall to attend mainland universities. Charles Ah Fook and Chang Loy go to Harvard, Luching Lou goes to Yale Law School, Ho Tong goes to Stanford Law School, and I expect to go to the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale.

P. B. MCSTOCKER—Reviewing the work done by the numerous "circles" of the Kilauea Art League, it occurs to me that the same plan, if followed by the Country Club, would be of great benefit to it. I would suggest that it take up for consideration the Kennel Club and the Poultry Association. It would be a boost to these organizations to be under its wing.

GEORGE W. KIMMETTE (first officer of the Dirigo)—The mate of a vessel has* to be a linguist these days. In the crew we have an American, a Bohemian, a Calabrian, a Dane, an Englishman, a Finn, a German, a Hungarian, a Jap, a Korean, a Norwegian, a Roumanian, a Swede, a Uruguayan and a Venezuelan. They all speak English profanely with great clearness and force.

Diet and Ethics

Black and White.

Some scientist has lately asserted that food has an immense influence on character, and, according to what they eat, nations become brave and warlike or cowardly and peace-loving. It seems probable that a race fed on beef and beer would be more aggressive and quarrelsome than one fed on rice and oranges; and as vegetarianism spreads, little boys may deal out smiles to one another instead of blows, and the inhabitants of the earth be as gentle as cooing doves. If this theory were once thoroughly understood, policemen and others would be saved a great deal of trouble, and the cook could unobtrusively play the part of moral reformer. At present, we, in our ignorance, eat what we like, nor can we guess how disastrous the results may be. Apropos of this subject, I remember a man of a spiritual turn of mind who always became melancholy about his sins after eating sausages; while whole families have been reduced to a state of irritation and insubordination by a meal of cold meat and milk pudding. When the special form of diet is discovered which induces good temper and unselfishness, only time will be required to transform us all into angels. Personally, I hope it may prove to be strawberries and cream, chocolate cake, or something nice of that kind, which will make one's reformation a genuine labor of love; though I fear it will be called hydro-carbon proteid, which is not attractive.

She—But, Fred, dear, fancy coming in such shabby clothes when you are going to ask pa's consent. Fred—Ah, but, dearest, I once had a new suit ruined.—The Sketch.

Passenger—Boatman, hadn't we better hail her out? She's half full of water. Irish Boatman—Och, niver mind, sor. Sure she'll run over when she's quite full.—Punch.